

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 9TH, 1895.

NUMBER 28

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*

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Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
His Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depots on Conception Island.  
Tug Boats always ready for service.  
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

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11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
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THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

Orange Pekoe—black.

Gun powder—green.

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And various builders of railway cars; passenger and freight;  
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of American manufacture.

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates.—Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

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Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

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Bonds pass the door.

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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature breezing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

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Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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With board, nice furnished rooms in a very healthy place, showerbath etc., to gentlemen and families of quiet tastes.

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Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1825.  
Reorganized 1870.

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William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the  
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COMPANY

Established 1886

Capital .. .. £3,000,000  
Accumulated funds .. £4,057,000

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Wilson &amp; Co.

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BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'DCapital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751  
Uncalled capital .. 2,400,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Szwarczick.

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Sarinva.

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ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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LIMITED.

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Idem .. .. CardiffA constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merit" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.  
Tugboats always ready for service.

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Water supplied on short notice.

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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Manufacturers of

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Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire } Scotland  
POLMOUTH, Strlingshire }Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.  
All information concerning the above can be found on application to the Agents in Brazil

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## Official Directory

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Minister.BRITISH LEGATION.—65, Rua 1º de Março and  
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Março. E. NICOLINI, Acting Consul.

## Church Directory

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ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service  
during cool season according to notice. Holy communion  
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and  
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Requiems after morning ser-  
vice, or at other times by special arrangement.HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.  
Rua das Laranjeiras.METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do  
Cafete. English services: at 11 a.m.  
Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sun-  
days: 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.—E. E. JOINT and JOSE  
DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at  
Fabrica Carioca, Sunday Evenings 6 p.m. Rev.  
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Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7  
p.m. Sundays; and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.  
A. TRAJANO, Pastor.BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capanga No. 13.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and  
7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.  
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 21.

## Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederik Eisenlohr, German Physi-  
cian, Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours  
from 12 to 3 p.m.Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-  
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine;  
Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 4-4 p.m. Resi-  
dence: No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96  
Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-  
ENCY.—Rua Sena do Sombro No. 71.—On sale, the  
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,  
Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical  
books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

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ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to  
6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—  
35, Rua da Saude, 1st floor: HENRY BRANDRETH, Mis-  
sionary. Lists of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of  
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission  
or at No. 45, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga  
da S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese  
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11  
a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:30  
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays.  
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean government will soon begin the  
construction of a new postoffice at Valparaiso.—Japan has recently concluded a commercial  
treaty with Peru, similar to that ratified with the  
United States. The making of this treaty is  
another step in Japan's new commercial policy.—If it is true that the Argentine and Chilean  
governments have no wail-like intentions, then their  
present course is grossly criminal. They are spend-  
ing large sums in military armament and ships  
which are useless for any other but war purposes,  
and for which they can not really afford to pay.  
Such expenditures are not trifles to a tax-ridden  
people.—A telegram of yesterday says that the mini-  
sterial crisis in Chile continues, and that the situa-  
tion there is daily growing more and more critical.  
Annoyed by these partisan quarrels, President  
Montt threatens to resign if the contending factions  
continue to place obstacles in his way. The depu-  
ties will meet to-day to decide upon their future  
course of action.—The Western Center of Valparaiso states that  
General Kerner has engaged in Germany to  
officers for instructing the non-commissioned  
officers of the Chilean army, and that he has also  
contracted for 100,000 Mausers, with ammunition  
for them, 10,000 swords on the French model,  
15,000 equipments and 15 batteries of Krupp field  
guns (six to a battery).—It is no new thing for public men, especially  
for government authorities, to stir up an excite-  
ment for party purposes. We believe there is  
nothing in all this Chilean discussion but a well-  
designed diversion of public attention, and the  
creation of a state of mind in which the spending  
of large sums of money would be tolerated by the  
people. We do not believe there is a man of in-  
telligence who thinks there will be any trouble  
with Chile, and yet the nonsensical agitation is  
kept up.—Buenos Aires Herald.—There is an observatory in Santiago, but for  
all the information it vouchsafes to give to the  
world it might just as well be closed, and the  
apparatus it contains be sold off to the best  
bidder. There have been of late several severe  
seismic disturbances, but for the little we know  
about their intensity, extent and duration, we are  
indebted to lighthouse keepers, local papers, and  
the director-general of telegraphs. To the obser-  
vatory we owe nothing. So it is with respect to  
all the information, if it has any, to itself. Of  
celestial observations or discoveries we say nothing,  
for since the time of Moesta the observatory has  
been positively and absolutely dumb.—Chilean  
Times.—The Chilean Times of June 15th says that a  
traveller who recently arrived at Talca from Cata-  
marca reports that three men belonging to the  
Argentine boundary commission have been frozen  
to death in the cordillera. Two engineers belong-  
ing to the same commission had not been heard  
of for eleven days, and it was feared that they, too,  
had perished.—A number of persons have presented them-  
selves before the municipality of Santiago com-  
plaining of having been tortured by the police.  
In Reica the same thing has taken place, the  
police having dislocated a man's shoulder blades  
because they suspected him to be a thief. The  
chief of police has been suspended from his post.  
—Western Courier, Valparaiso.—Peruvian news is generally lively. The latest  
is of a somewhat novel character. The Huano-  
co Indians, headed by a clergyman of the "endowed"  
church, are on the war-path, and are committing  
every atrocity imaginable. As a set-off, Pierra  
has magnanimously consented to be sacrificed by  
becoming a senator for Tacna and President of the  
republic—later on.—Times, Buenos Aires.—The Bolivian press—the opposition press—is  
beginning to kick against the treaty of friendship,  
commerce and other matters lately signed with  
Chile. If that portion of the press manages to  
keep up the excitement until Dr. Rocha arrives there,  
there is every chance of lively times in Bolivia.  
Our timid new diplomatic minister is an old hand  
at shedding wigs on the green.—Times, Buenos  
Aires.

## BOLIVIA AND ITS MINERALS.

One stealing from Bolivian mines is regarded as  
quite the proper thing to do, and is winked at by  
the governing authorities. The miners, many of  
them, would rather work without pay in a rich  
mine than receive a good day's wage for working  
in a poor mine. The only thing to do is to take  
all the care there is possible, and after that, if the  
robbing still goes on, one must say nothing about  
it and take still more care. Good men can be got  
at from \$2 to \$3 a day (35. 6d. to 55.), boys get-  
ting from 10d. to 1s. 8d. Labor is paid for by the  
day, by metres, and by the quintal. In the towns  
religious and national feasts interfere to a consid-  
erable extent with every industry, but in the country  
districts, where there are only mines and those  
connected with them, there are fewer days of  
idleness. The principal holiday is the carnival,  
when the greater part of a week is wasted in  
drinking and rioting, and the people seem to be  
vying with each other in the effort to make con-  
founded fools of themselves. The materials neces-  
sary for mining in a modern manner are scarce in  
some parts of the country. The absence of good  
timber compels miners to often use stone in its  
place, and the mine masons, or *poneros*, as they  
are called, are wonderfully expert at arching,  
keeping open ground, and getting through "runs"  
with no other material than stone and small,  
though tough, pieces of timber, which are suffi-  
ciently light to carry on the backs of the *chammas*.  
Hides are also an important factor. Boys carry  
the stuff in bags made of it, buckets for drawing  
water and stuff are made from the same material.  
The aristocracy of the country are now very poor.  
They have the innate politeness of the Spaniard,  
are very hospitable, generous to a fault when they  
have the wherewithal to be generous with, and  
prohibit beyond the conception of the curfew of the  
not lived among them. The immense fortunes  
that were taken from the mountain of Potosi have  
been squandered long, long ago, and to-day the  
whole country is wretchedly poor.—Western Morn-  
ing News.

From The Montevideo Times, June 18.

## FINANCIAL JUGGLING.

Sunday's *Siglo* incidentally calls attention to a  
peculiar, not to say serious, aspect of the financial  
situation of the government.Although the customs revenue has not failed to  
show the increment usual at this season of the  
year the payment of the local obligations—now  
represented by the periodical redemption of the  
treasury certificates—has gone backwards, rather  
than forwards. In the middle of January last the  
certificates for September had just been redeemed,  
leaving payments 3½ months in arrear. Now, in  
the middle of June, the certificates for January  
have only just been redeemed, and consequently  
payments are 4½ months in arrear. Thus pay-  
ments have lost ground at the very season when it  
is usual to recover it.At this time last year, that is to say at the end  
of May, 1894, Sr. Borda's government, then new  
in office, had practically brought payment of its  
local obligations up to date, and there were no  
such things as treasury certificates in circulation  
or even in existence. To-day there are certificates  
in circulation corresponding to February, March,  
April and May, irrespective of the current month.  
These certificates represent about 55% of the  
local monthly obligations, the other 45% being  
paid in cash to favored—and very unjustly favored!  
—parties and are up to date. Practically then the  
treasury, up to date at this time last year, is now  
some 2½ full months in arrear.This serious difference can not well be accounted  
for by any considerable decrease in the revenue or  
increase in the expenditure, for any fluctuations in  
either have been within much narrower limits.  
Wanting other explanation, then, the *Siglo* attrib-  
utes the circumstance to the government having  
deliberately kept back in its coffers the revenue  
moneys that should have gone to the payment of  
its monthly obligations, that is to say to the re-  
demption of its treasury certificates as promptly as  
circumstances would permit. The *Siglo* asserts  
that there are funds accumulated in the treasury—  
or there should be, for there is no other means  
of lawfully accounting for the money—equivalent to  
fully two months' treasury certificates. And, adds  
the *Siglo*, the object of the government in thus  
accumulating funds is to make provision for the  
purchase of arms and other military expenditure in  
case of the dreaded Chile-Argentine outbreak.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,300,000  
 Capital paid up..... 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches  
 and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

FERNANBUCCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES

AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder &amp; Co., J. H. Schroder &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co.,

GENOA,

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft"  
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in  
 Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 320.) (Caixa 135)

Draws on:

Germany.....	Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg. M. A. von Rothschild (Silber, Frankfurt a. M.) N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London. Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London. Union Bank of London, Limited, London. Wm. Henrich & Co., London. Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris. Héris & Co., Paris. Lazard Frères & Co., Paris. André Neuhäuser & Co., Paris.	and correspondents.
England.....		
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Wanted at once a clerk. Must speak and write English  
 and Portuguese well, and have a sufficient knowledge of  
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 summarized in the following points:

1. Place and day of extraction during the  
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2. Percentage of the distribution of pre-  
 miums paid by the 4 lotteries realized  
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3. Calls for new salesmen in every part  
 of the country, who will not only receive  
 their commission on the sales effected, but  
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 together with that of the lottery, in which  
 their names as salesmen appear.

4. Special service for private buyers, with  
 due secrecy regarding results.

This section is well organized and capable  
 of executing all orders for any one of the  
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 respective amount, in any way, even against  
 telegraphic orders. Programmes are sent  
 gratuitously.

Orders should be directed to Antonio  
 Ignacio Fonseca, "Manager of the National  
 Lottery of Rapid Extraction," Rio de Jan-  
 eiro.

This lottery is rendering good service to  
 the population by virtue of its large distribu-  
 tion of premiums, the truth of which  
 can be certified by official documents.

From The Southern Cross, June 14th and 21st.

**VENEZUELA AND ITS CAPITAL.**

Having spent a month in the city and  
 province of Santiago de Cuba, your cor-  
 respondent bade adieu to the island, and  
 taking passage at Santiago in a Spanish  
 steamer bound for Venezuelan and Colum-  
 bian ports, arrived at La Guaira, Venezuela,  
 after a delightful sail of three days across  
 the Caribbean sea. We had previously read  
 Humboldt's enthusiastic description of the  
 mountain scenery around La Guaira, and  
 were therefore somewhat disappointed on  
 finding ourselves in the midst of the reality,  
 which certainly falls far short of the famous  
 voyager's description. Viewed from a dis-  
 tance at sea on a bright, sunny day, the  
 mountain, enveloped in a blue haze, does  
 indeed look beautiful. But, in this case  
 at least, it may be truly said in the words  
 of Campbell:—

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view  
 And robes the mountain in its azure hue."

By the time the vessel has cast anchor in  
 front of the town, the stranger finds it hard  
 to believe that the huge, barren mountain

which towers gloomily aloft behind it, can  
 be the same that delighted his eye, and  
 excited his admiration, when he first  
 caught sight of it miles away on the Car-  
 ribbean sea.

La Guaira, notwithstanding its unhealthy  
 climate and wretched harbor, has always  
 been the seat of a considerable trade. This  
 is chiefly owing to the fact of its being the  
 port of Caracas—the capital of the republic—  
 from which it is distant seven miles  
 as the crow flies, or twelve miles by the old  
 post road which the Spaniards constructed.  
 Until recent years its harbor was reckoned  
 amongst the worst, and the most unsafe on  
 the Caribbean sea-board. At length a mag-  
 nificent concrete breakwater was constructed  
 in the face of tremendous difficulties at a  
 cost of 5,000,000 dollars. It contains several  
 fine warehouses, into which the  
 railway waggons enter and are loaded with  
 merchandise direct from the ships, which is  
 subsequently discharged at the custom houses  
 of La Guaira and Caracas. The break-  
 water shelters an area of some seventy acres  
 of deep water, which is amply sufficient to  
 meet the shipping requirements of the port.

The population of La Guaira, including  
 that of its suburb, Macuto, amounts to  
 20,000. The streets are narrow and con-  
 fined, and, in many places, very steep—a  
 considerable part of the town being built  
 on the slope of the mountain. The town  
 boasts of three handsome plazas, one of  
 which is graced by a bronze statue of a once  
 distinguished citizen—Dr. Vargas. Until  
 a few years ago, the plaza in front of the  
 custom-house, boasted of an equestrian statue  
 of that monstrous arch-bugaboo, prince  
 of South-American frauds, right worshipful  
 brother of the order of the square, trowel,  
 shovel, &c., and *soi-disant* Ilustre Americano,  
 Pacificador y Regenerador de Venezuela—Guzman Blanco. "Pues mi amigo,"  
 said an old citizen of Caracas to me, "ahí  
 estaba Don Guzman, montado a caballo,  
 con el sombrero en la mano saludando al  
 pueblo, hasta que en fin la gente se cansa-  
 ron de él, y un buen día lo rodearon, lo  
 tumbaron de ahí, lo despedazaron y lo  
 echaron al diablo."

La Guaira boasts of a commodious  
 theatre and "plaza de toros". The bull-  
 fight is usually well patronized on Sundays  
 and holidays, and the tremendous shout  
 into which the audience bursts when the  
 bull makes his appearance, and at the con-  
 clusion of the last strange scene, is some-  
 thing that makes a strong impression on  
 the mind of the stranger. Strolling in the  
 neighborhood of the plaza de toros on  
 the first Sunday after our arrival at La  
 Guaira, we stopped to read a long flaming  
 placard announcing the approaching "corrida,"  
 and containing the figure of a bull  
 of enormous girth in the act of charging on  
 the "picador," with lowered horns and  
 elevated tail. While thus engaged an old  
 native wearing a great broad-leaved straw  
 came along and asked us for a match to  
 light his cigarette. Imagining that I was  
 interested in the bull fight that was about  
 to come off, he (the native) entered into a  
 conversation with me on the bull-fights in  
 general, and, judging from the nature of  
 the remarks I made to him on the subject,  
 that I was by no means an enthusiastic  
 admirer of the sport, he frankly admitted to  
 me that, though he was very fond of the  
 sport himself, he would nevertheless refrain  
 from going to that day's bull-fight, being  
 influenced by a feeling of compassion and  
 sympathy for the bull that was about to be  
 sacrificed that day for the amusement of the  
 public.

Seeing that my curiosity was aroused, the  
 old native proceeded to say that, knowing  
 me to be a foreigner, he would not mind  
 telling me that which, for the sake of the  
 "empresario" of the plaza de toros, he  
 would not like to tell to any of the towns-  
 people, viz, that the stout old bull that was  
 about to enter the lists that day against the  
 "picador" and "matador," so far from being  
 of thoroughbred Spanish stock as the plac-  
 cards represented him to be, was, in reality,  
 a beast of burthen that had worked for him-  
 self (the native) for many years around  
 Caracas and La Guaira hitched to a cart,  
 along with a "yunta" of oxen, drawing bricks  
 and sand for building purposes to Caracas,  
 occasionally coming down the mountain to  
 La Guaira with a load of bones which he (the  
 old native) used to buy now and then from  
 the butchers of Caracas, and afterwards sell  
 to a bone dealer in La Guaira. This bull,  
 which he had christened Fidelidad, had be-  
 longed to him since he was a calf, and always  
 manifested such a quiet, good-tempered

disposition that he became quite a favorite with his family, and was gradually trained to go with a cart. Some few months previously, however, he had sold him, as well as the rest of his oxen, having been obliged to retire temporarily from the carting business, on account of injuries which he had sustained from a fall from his horse while returning one Sunday evening from a dance at which he drank more "cana" than was good for him. The cattle-dealer to whom he had sold "Fidelidad" sent him out to graze for the purpose of having him fattened for the butcher. It would appear, however, that the "empresario" of the plaza de toros took a liking to him one day, the result of which was that poor "Fidelidad" was bought for the purpose of furnishing some amusement to the people of La Guaira. The native assured me that he was profoundly afflicted on learning that poor "Fidelidad" had just been driven round to the plaza de toros, to be hunted to death later on in the day.

Actuated by a desire to see "Fidelidad" in the flesh we repaired later on to the "plaza de toros," which we found replete with an enormous concourse of people of all sorts and conditions who, of course, were altogether ignorant of the fact that the "toro" of the day had ever taken such an active part in the brick and bone trade of the neighborhood. The procession soon entered, closely followed by "Fidelidad" himself. He appeared somewhat astonished at first by the tremendous cheer which greeted his appearance in the ring. He seemed to be a quiet, poor animal enough, and one that was disposed to live at peace with all the rest of the animal creation. His eyes slowly wandered round the place as though in search of the cart to which he had been accustomed to be yoked; but the sudden attack of the "picadores" with their irritating scarlet cloaks and pointed instruments of torture, appeared to have the effect of rousing him from his natural lethargy, and from that moment the poor irrational creature seemed to become thoroughly alive to the fact that he had very different customers from bricks or bones to tinkle on that day. We will spare your readers the recital of what followed. Most of them have read descriptions of the exciting and disgusting scenes incident to a bullfight. The worm will turn when trodden upon, and so will the quietest bull that ever lived when goaded to death by a Gallego, or an Andaluz, in the midst of a frenetically excited moment.

A zigzag railway of some twenty miles in length winds up the mountain sides to Caracas. The stranger is sure to like the novelty of the ride, as the train rolls onward and upward, going higher and higher with each successive revolution of the wheels; now darting through a long, dark tunnel, and emerging, sweeping cautiously around a sharp curve of rock, and crossing bridges over apparently unfathomable ravines and rocky gorges, where Nature is seen in her wildest and rudest aspect, and occasionally catching a glimpse of the broad, blue expanse of the Caribbean sea as it stretches away to the horizon, bearing on its bosom merchant ships of all nations, which come here to barter for the rich products of these glorious tropical climes, and before the stranger has had quite time to realize the change the train has quitted the solitary abodes of Nature, and once more entered the haunts of man, and, rolling through the valley of San Francisco, pulls up at the station in Caracas.

The city of Caracas is delightfully situated in the valley of San Francisco at an altitude of several thousand feet above the level of the sea. The climate is remarkably steady, not varying on an average more than a dozen degrees in the course of the year. Few cities on the American continent are more favored than Caracas in point of climate and mean annual temperature. The city was founded in 1567. While yet in its infancy, so to speak, it received a serious check to its progress at the hands of a band of English pirates who, to the number of 500, and led by the notorious sea robber Drake, sacked and plundered the then rising little town, during the absence of the governor and the Spanish troops. Immediately on receipt of the intelligence that the pirates had landed near La Guaira, naturally expecting to meet the "inglases" on the way; but the "inglases" were too crafty for them. Their first step on disembarking was to seize on a Spaniard, and force him under a threat of death to lead them over the mountain to Caracas by a secret path, as, of course, they did not want to have to fight their way up the public

road. Thus it happened that while the Spaniards were waiting for the enemy on the high road to La Guaira, the robbers had in the meantime got over the mountain and entered Caracas, which, however, they found deserted, all the women and children having cleared out to the camp and sought refuge in the neighboring estancias, taking with them all their most valuable effects, besides having buried a good deal in the ground in the hope of saving them from the pirates.

On learning that they had been outwitted, and that the robbers had succeeded in getting to the town by a by-path over the mountains, the "alcaldes" at once marched their forces back to Caracas, but it was then too late, for the pirates had in the meantime fortified themselves in the church and plaza, and had already begun a most industrious search of the deserted houses for plunder.

There is an incident recorded in connection with the entry of the English pirates into Caracas which could scarcely be deemed worthy of credence if it were not for the fact that it is gravely attested to by Oviedo and other Spanish writers of that period. As has been already observed, the pirates, on arriving at the town, found it completely deserted by its inhabitants. One solitary old Spaniard, however, remained, whose name has been handed down to posterity—Don Andrea de Ledesma. This worthy son of old Spain, doubtless full of the chivalrous and romantic spirit of that age, and probably resolved to die, mounted his horse, and, armed with lance and shield, charged on the advancing robbers, alone and unaided. But the odds were too heavy against the poor knight-errant. The robbers soon killed him and commenced the good work of plundering by day, and singing hymns by night. It took many years for Caracas to recover from the injury done by the pirates; for the majority of the inhabitants found themselves reduced to penury through the wanton destruction and burning of their property. As for the pirates, they kept up their career of rapine and murder on the Caribbean sea—successively plundering the unfortified Spanish towns along the coast of South and Central America, as well as Santo Domingo, the Canary and Cape de Verd islands, and finally returning to England loaded with an immense booty which, as the historian Baralt says, "hizo nacer entre sus compatriotas la afición a los viajes, y expediciones marítimas." What wonder!

At the beginning of the present century, and previous to the outbreak of the revolution which culminated in the severance of the ties which for three centuries had bound Venezuela to the mother country, the city of Caracas had a population of close on 60,000, which was as much as Buenos Aires had at the same time. Singularly enough, the present population does not much exceed 80,000. One fine day in July the French man-of-war—*Le Serpent*—arrived at La Guaira bearing dispatches from Joaquin Murat—the then lieutenant-general of Spain, and the same to whom Napoleon had given his sister in marriage and afterwards the crown of Naples. The officers who came ashore with these dispatches, lost no time in hastening up the mountain, and delivering them to the captain-general at Caracas—Don Juan Casas. These dispatches announced the new order of things in Spain consequent on the French invasion of that country and the placing of the crown by Napoleon on the head of his brother Joseph. The captain-general first was sorely puzzled by the text of the dispatches he had received, and tried to prevent the truth from leaking out amongst the people, and would have succeeded but for the imprudent bragging of the French officers who, at the hotel to which they had retired, entered into an argument with several Spanish and Venezuelan military officers. In support of their assertions, the Frenchmen produced some Bayonne newspapers which gave an account of the success of the French arms in Spain, the abdication of Charles the Fourth and the subsequent shameful occurrences in the presence of Napoleon at Bayonne. Thus the cat was let out of the bag. The bystanders at once saw how the royal family of Spain had been victimized by Napoleon, and, the military officers becoming excited, rushed out into the street shouting for Ferdinand the Seventh and calling for war and vengeance on the French. The news spread like wildfire through the city. Ten thousand armed men

soon filled the streets fired with a generous indignation at the injustice that had been done to the royal family. Doubting the loyalty of the captain-general and the authorities, they surrounded the government house and compelled the captain-general to proclaim Ferdinand the Seventh and swear with them fidelity to his throne and person. At that time (1808) nobody in Caracas seemed to entertain the idea of cutting adrift from Spain. In the midst of the popular tumult there arrived at Caracas the captain of an English sloop of war which had that morning arrived at La Guaira soon after the French vessel, Spain being then at peace with England. This officer brought dispatches to the captain-general, from the admiral of the English fleet in the West Indies, informing him of the existing state of affairs in Spain and the total subversion of the Spanish dynasty. Having delivered his dispatches, the officer begged to be allowed to retire, as neither himself nor his escort had dined. On their way to the hotel they were eagerly surrounded by the people, who received from them a full corroboration of the truth of the French officers' boastful assertions that the French were masters of the greater part of Spain. So great was the public exasperation against the French that the officers of *Le Serpent* were forced to hide in the house of a respectable citizen, escaping down the mountain at night to their ship, under a military escort.

On the morning of the 19th April, 1810—the day being Thursday of holy week—the ayuntamiento of Caracas met, and, according to the usual custom, sent an invitation to the captain-general to assist with them at the religious ceremonies in the cathedral. A plot had previously been formed to seize and depose him, as well as the rest of the constituted authorities, if he refused his adhesion to a project which had been formed to change the then existing form of government, and appoint a junta to govern the country in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh during the absence of that monarch from Spain. Ignorant of everything, the captain-general soon made his appearance in the midst of the ayuntamiento and was at once informed of the project which was on foot, and asked to adhere to it. The captain-general evasively replied that the safety of the country did not require the taking of such an extreme step; that in any case it was better to wait for the arrival of further dispatches from Spain, which he was hourly expecting, etc. Putting on his hat he walked slowly out of the sala and down into the street, leaving the members of the ayuntamiento in consternation. A few of the bolder spirits, however, knowing that all was lost if he once entered the cathedral, from which he could issue an order for their immediate arrest, followed him out and surrounded him on the plaza, telling him that it was necessary for him to return at once to the ayuntamiento and that the public safety required it. A noisy crowd quickly collected and added to the tumult, seeing which the soldiers who had come to take part at the religious ceremony, at once rushed to their arms, but their officers, who were in the secret of the movement that was on foot, ordered them to stand by and not to interfere. The captain-general was thus forced to return. On re-entering the sala where sat the ayuntamiento, he was again warmly pressed to give in his adhesion to the movement, some of the members even going the length of asking him to place himself at its head.

While all this was going on in the council-chamber of the ayuntamiento, there sat in a confession-box in the cathedral, quietly hearing confessions, a hale and hearty old priest known to the public as Dr. José Cortes de Madariago. He was a Chilean by birth, but had left that country many years before to go to Spain for the purpose of seeking redress of some grievances or other which he had against his ecclesiastical superiors. On his way back to Chile he came by Venezuela. Reaching Caracas, he was—according to a Venezuelan writer—so much charmed with the "societal intellectual y espíritu avanzado" of the city that he resolved to take up his residence there, being subsequently appointed canon of the cathedral. He was, according to a writer of that period, a "genio atrevido y emprendedor, de condición apasionado, y vehementemente instruido y dotado de una elocuencia verdaderamente tribunicia, sin arte ni método, pero concisa, animado y tronante."

Such was the man who sat in the confession-box, when a couple of the patriots who, knowing the powerful influence he exercised

over the spirit of the masses, and becoming alarmed at the proposition which some of the leaders were making to the captain-general to assume the direction of the movement, rushed in and hurriedly informed him of what was going on. Hastily gathering up his skirts, the worthy old canon rushed from the confessional, leaving the rest of his penitents to keep their sins to themselves for another day, and, taking to his heels across the plaza, rushed breathlessly into the midst of the ayuntamiento. He began by rating them soundly for their shortsightedness in offering to place the direction of the movement in the hands of the captain-general who, though he might agree to accept it for the moment, would nevertheless crush it at the first opportunity, and again seek to bring the country under the rule of Napoleon's brother, King Joseph. The captain-general seeing the day going against him, suggested as a last resource that the question be left to the decision of the people. He accordingly stepped to the balcony, and in a loud voice asked the immense crowd of people outside if they were satisfied to have him continue at the head of the government. Canon Madariago, knowing the fickleness of the populace, took care to step to the balcony also, and, the moment the captain-general asked the question, to make a sign to the people with his hands to answer in the negative. The result was that a tremendous shout of "No" went up from all sides.

"'Tis thus the spirit of a single mind  
Makes that of multitudes take one direction,  
As roll the waters to the breathing wind."

The captain-general finding himself answered in the negative, spitefully remarked: "Pues yo tampoco quiero mando." This was virtually a resignation of his authority. A few days later, himself and the principal authorities were shipped out of the country, and a junta was formed to exercise the sovereignty in the name of Ferdinand the Seventh.

One of the first acts of the junta was to issue a manifesto declaring the unswerving loyalty of the people of Venezuela to Spain and the house of Bourbon, and inviting all Spaniards who might be obliged or inclined to fly from Spain to escape the persecutions of the French, to repair to Venezuela where they would find both a home and a country ready to receive them. It would have been well for Spain and the Spanish nation in general, if the statesmen who had control of the destinies of the country at that time, had known how to appreciate at its true value this generous manifestation of loyalty and attachment on the part of the Venezuelan people. When the news of the French invasion of Spain first reached Venezuela, the people rose as one man against it, fired by indignation against the French, and full of generous sympathy towards the mother country and the royal family. In forming a junta to exercise the sovereignty in the name, and during the absence of Fernando VII., Venezuela had only done that which Spain herself had done. But by some unhappy fatality or other, the regency in Spain blindly and insanely refused to look upon the formation of an independent junta in Caracas in any other light than that of an act of open hostility towards the mother country and open rebellion on the part of the Venezuelan people. The simple truth was that Spanish statesmen of those days were so much wedded to the principle of taxation without representation, and so accustomed to govern their American colonists without any regard for their wants and wishes, that they became fired with jealousy the moment they observed a disposition on the part of their colonists to think and act independently for themselves.

Accordingly, the Spanish government of the day lost no time in commencing hostilities against the people of Venezuela by way of showing their appreciation of their loyalty towards Spain. Ships were sent to establish a rigorous blockade of the whole coast of Venezuela, and the Spanish troops throughout the territory were put in motion against the people who, at length becoming exasperated by the unnatural conduct of the mother country, took to arms against their oppressors. Thenceforward the flames of civil war burst forth everywhere, never to be quenched until 13 years later the flag of Castile and Leon was hauled down for the last time from over the fortress of Puerto Cabello, and the entire territory of the old "capitania-general" of Venezuela was freed forever from the yoke of Spain.



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## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Masses for Salvañha da Gama have been celebrated at Montevideo and Buenos Aires, and have been largely attended.

—A telegram from Mendoza, Argentina, on the 4th inst., reports intense cold in that region, though the Uspallata pass across the Andes was still open.

—During May there were 588 births (74 illegitimate), 104 marriages and 292 deaths in the city of Montevideo. The passenger and immigrant arrivals numbered 5,948, and the departures 5,322.

—It is telegraphed that the Uruguayan government has now resolved to make new purchases of arms and ammunition. Why Uruguay should throw away money in this way, no one can understand, unless it be for the benefit of contractors and officials.

—The province of Santiago del Estero, Argentina, seems to have a small civil war on hand. The friends of the recently deposed governor Lagar, have rallied and are now in armed conflict with the usurping government. A telegram of the 8th says that conflicts have already occurred, resulting in deaths and wounds, and that many houses in the interior have been sacked.

—Some time ago, Mr. Barrow, of the Great Southern railway, made a visit to the United States with the object of studying the means of transport for live cattle adopted there. All that he gathered by his visit, Mr. Barrow has put into practice on his railway, and there are now some five hundred wagons for live stock running on the line, constructed on the most improved American plans. These wagons leave little to be desired if properly loaded, and should convey animals with proper comfort.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—There is a general complaint in commercial circles against the banks in general, for the policy adopted by them, in safeguard as they call it, of their interests. Merchants of high-standing merit, who have first-class documents signed by colleagues of some guarantee, are obliged to keep them in their safes because the banks do not feel disposed to discount them. This restriction not only throws back commerce, but industry and agriculture, hindering business and depriving our sources of wealth of the principal element necessary to their development.—*Rosario Echo*, June 27th.

—The death of Floriano Peixoto the ex-President of Brazil, removes a striking figure from the revolutionary drama which was enacted some time back in that republic. After the determined and bloody struggle he so persistently carried on, it was feared that although he had retired from the leading position he had held, he would prove an element of unrest and disquiet in the history of the nation, and some reason for this fear had already been given, as several attempts at incipient revolutions had been caused by his friends and supporters quite lately. Even with the removal of Peixoto there is every probability that Brazil will again be in the throes of a revolution ere long.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, June 30.

—Mr. Nicholas Calvo, of the firm of Calvo and Calvo, has returned from a trip to Rio de Janeiro, and gives a contemporary the following interesting particulars about the cattle trade with Brazil. Mr. Calvo says that at present the shipment of cattle to Brazil is not a paying business. There is no difference of price between a mestizo novillo and a criollo, or a fat and a thin one. But the butchers always make a good profit, as they purchase a carcass for 650 reis the kilo and sell it at 900. The price ranges from 12 to 16 cents per kilo. The carcasses which arrive at Brazil from the Argentine republic are landed there by means of flat-bottomed boats. The voyage tires cattle very much. As soon as the animals arrive at the slaughter house they are shut into small poteros with very little hay and of the worst class, many cattle die from the effects of the climate. The way in which cattle are slaughtered is an abominable martyrdom to the unfortunate animals, as they are pricked with long lances and other instruments before being finally killed.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, June 26.

—The reports that reach us from the agricultural districts of the republic tend to show that unprecedented wheat-sowing is being undertaken. The low prices obtained of late have not deterred agriculturists from enlarging their field of operations. The area dedicated to wheat for the coming crop is roughly estimated to be double the extent sown last year, and it is therefore calculated that, with fair average weather, the next wheat crop will yield three million tons for export. The relative low price of wheat in Europe has evidently induced agriculturists on this side to increase their operations. They argue that low prices check the sowing in the United States, Black Sea districts and generally throughout Europe. Wheat, it appears, cannot be raised to realize present quotations in consuming markets, and the recent losses sustained have checked production in metal-currency countries. The fact that expenditure in connection with production here is based on inconvertible currency, and the realisation of the produce being on a gold basis, enables agriculturists to realize a profit on the operation which is denied to countries unversed in the system of inconvertible paper money. Their argument extends to the fact of having previously acquired the necessary agricultural machinery to conduct operations, an expenditure in gold which they are now called upon to meet. Their contention is therefore limited to the gold premium. A high premium enables Argentina to compete with the world's production of wheat. A low premium evidently nonplusses our agriculturists.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, June 25.

## MILITARY MURDER OF FRENCH CITIZENS.

From the correspondence between the Brazilian government and French legation in this city, which is very interesting, we make the following extracts:

Legation of the French Republic.  
Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 7, 1895.

Monsieur le Ministre.

I have received the note of the 4th inst. in which V. Ex. refers to the conferences which we have had since the 15th of last November in regard to the question of Buette, Muller and Deville, and in which you communicate to me the reflections which they have suggested.

I thank V. Ex. for the occasion which you thus afford me to duly characterize the present state of the question, recording certain facts and rectifying some of the assertions in the said note which may occasion lamentable mistakes.

I shall begin by asking permission of V. Ex. to remind you that at our first conference on the 22nd of last November, when V. Ex. spoke to me of the means within the reach of the French government for obtaining an investigation, offering the proper security through the initiative of the Federal Supreme Court, I at once gave you my reasons for thinking that this expedient could not be adopted. It is true that at first the French government asked for an investigation; but, on terms with which it could not dispense, this was refused. Afterwards the situation was modified. The time elapsed rendered difficult, if not impossible, the work of seeking and obtaining material proofs, which those whose interests were thereby affected had had time and means to cause to disappear. On the other hand a new government had been inaugurated and public opinion had begun to recover all its liberty. Light was beginning to be publicly thrown on the circumstances of the homicide of Buette and Muller. Information arrived from all quarters and the documents and explanations already collected were such as to render an investigation unnecessary.

In support of my proposition I communicated to V. Ex. as a conclusion (but not as an initial point) the two documents mentioned in your note of January 4th, of which, at your request, I baselined to send you certified copies. On reading these documents V. Ex. did not hesitate to declare to me that the circumstantial evidence of the death of Buette and Muller was overwhelming, and you no longer insisted on the expedient which you had previously suggested. You displayed a willingness to seek with me for a solution of this grave affair.

It seemed to you *a priori* that the agents to whom the homicide was attributed might be brought to trial before a military court and that the families of the victims should receive compensation.

At our next conference, on November 29, V. Ex. displayed the same spirit without concealing, however, the difficulties which the Brazilian government would have to encounter in bringing to trial those who are guilty. You concluded by desiring me to ask for instructions from Paris for facilitating an agreement.

On the 14th of December I was able to explain to V. Ex. how the question was understood by my government. I reminded you that Buette and Muller had been arrested in spite of the obligations which Admiral Gompavez had assumed towards them and also in spite of the services for which they had been regularly appointed, and that their arrest had been the cause of their death. The French government had, consequently, for these reasons in any case, a right to demand redress.

Speaking thus I did not desire, as V. Ex. understood, to present the case under a new aspect. It remained as it was, and there was merely added a new argument intended to show once more that an idea of an investigation should be relinquished. As to the death of the two Frenchmen, this, unfortunately, was a point on which discussion was no longer admissible.

It only remained, then, to arrive at an agreement in regard to the nature of the redress. This, as my government instructed me to say to V. Ex. and as V. Ex. had yourself admitted, should consist:

1.—Of moral redress, including the punishment of the culprits;

2.—Of a compensation to be fixed for the families of the three Frenchmen, Buette, Muller and Deville.

As to the last-named, V. Ex. acknowledged, as your predecessor had likewise acknowledged, that the case was a special one in consequence of the distance of the locality in which the death had taken place and of the circumstances connected with it: the investigation of the matter was almost impossible. But in regard to him, as in regard to the other two, there was ample proof; in Montevideo there were found witnesses whose statements left not the slightest doubt on the subject.

The murder of M. Deville after the battle of Sarany could be considered certain; but it was difficult to establish the responsibility of the criminals and to find and punish them. The government, however, had by no means relinquished the idea of redress; it desired, on the contrary, that the death of this French physician should be included in the estimate of the compensation which it reserved the right to divide as it deemed advisable among the families for which that compensation is intended.

This, M. le Ministre, is a summary of what took place at our various conferences in regard to this question at the dates which you were pleased to mention in your note of the 4th inst.

Moreover, the situation, as far as Buette and Muller are concerned, may be reduced to very simple terms.

The two French engineers, after rendering their professional services to the insurgents, went spontaneously to offer them to Admiral Gompavez when the legal squadron arrived at Desierto. The admiral accepted them, as is shown by the document, dated April 18 and bearing his signature, in which Buette and Muller are officially designated for undertaking the work of saving the *Aquidaban* and the torpedo-boat *Marcello Dias* afterwards for taking charge of the Desierto navy-yard under the inspection of Rear-Admiral Short. The two Frenchmen fulfilled their engagement, floated the *Aquidaban* and thus rendered an important service to the federal government.

Y. Ex. has expressly acknowledged this in your note of January 4th, and which is also demanded by justice, by public opinion and by the great principles which control modern social organizations and to which civilized nations must conform.

As I have already had the honor to state to Y. Ex., my government, relying on the good faith of the present administration of Brazil, is certain that this administration cannot wish to share the honor of responsibility (*solidariedade*) in carrying out the *solidariedade compromissada* of the present administration, and which the Brazilian government itself, as Y. Ex. stated in your note of Jan. 4th, is the first to deplore.

This administration could find no better means of freeing itself from complicity (*solidariedade*) than by punishing the responsible authors of crimes which have caused so much impression and which the Brazilian government itself, as Y. Ex. stated in your note of Jan. 4th, is the first to deplore.

I doubt not that Y. Ex., sharing these views and desiring to maintain harmony between our two countries, is ready to place yourself in accord with me for the future, on the basis which I have had the honor to indicate, a definite agreement whose conclusion has already been too long delayed.

Accept, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurances of my high consideration.

A. IMBERT

To H. Ex. M. Carlos de Carvalho, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The answer of Minister Carlos de Carvalho to the foregoing note contains an appeal which is almost pathetic and which will be readily understood by all who are acquainted with the political situation in Brazil. After stating that the question in discussion was one of the utmost gravity, giving the conference an essentially confidential character and requiring the greatest delicacy and tact in its management, he continues:

Using this language, I deemed that I thus complied with the demands of public order, in which the French republic is also interested. The consolidation of peace in Brazil is a problem whose solution must not be disturbed by agitating passions, or by favoring in any way the ferment of anarchy. Brazil not isolated: all are affected by its international existence.

After consulting the French government the delegation declared that that government, for the sake of maintaining the cordial relations between the two countries, admitted that 'the question of moral redress, as it had been stated in my note of the 7th of last January, might be momentarily waived and that we might limit our action at present to appraising the compensation intended for the families of M. M. Buette, Muller and Deville.'

This declaration does not seem to justify the statement made in Minister Carlos de Carvalho's report that the question was definitely settled by the voting of the bill approving of the acts of the executive and its agents; for the French government in consenting to waive momentarily the question of moral redress, did not bind itself to refrain from bringing up that question again at some future period when its discussion will no longer agitate passions and disturb the consolidation of peace in Brazil.

## SEASICK AND IRRESPONSIBLE.

"It was coming from Liverpool upon one of the famous liners," said Bishop Titter "and, although the sky was clear and the weather warm, a somewhat tempestuous sea had occasioned more than the usual amount of seasickness among the passengers. As I paced the deck one afternoon I noticed a lady reclining upon one of the benches, and the unearthly pallor of her face and the hopeless languidity of her manner indicated that she had reached that state of collapse that marks the limit of seasickness."

"Trinched by this potent spectacle, I approached the poor creature, and in my most compassionate tone I asked: 'Madam, can I be of any service to you?'"

"She did not open her eyes, but I heard her murmur faintly: 'Thank you, sir, but there is nothing you can do—nothing at all.'"

"At least, madam," said I, tenderly, "permit me to bring you a glass of water."

"She moved her head feebly and answered: 'No, I thank you—nothing at all.'"

"But your husband, madam," said I, "the gentleman lying there with his head in your lap—shall I not bring him something to revive him?"

"The lady again moved her head feebly and again she murmured between gasps: 'Thank you, sir, but—he—no—not my husband. I don't know—who—he—is!'" — Chicago Tribune.

THE whole of the tonnage on the oceans of the world last year was about 140,000,000 tons, while the tonnage of the railways of the world, carried 100 miles, was about 1,400,000,000 tons. There are 400,000 miles of railroads in the world, of which 180,000 are in the United States. Of the 1,400,000,000 tons carried 100 miles last year on the railways of the world, 800,000,000 tons were carried on the railways of the United States. You take the 600,000,000 tons carried 100 miles on the railways of the world outside of the United States, and then you add to it 140,000,000 carried on the ocean in the commerce of the world upon the seas, and we still have in the 800,000,000 tons carried on the railways of the United States 60,000,000 tons more than on all the railways of the world outside of the United States and in all the ocean commerce of the world put together. This traffic is carried by the American railways at an average of 8 mills per ton per mile, while the railways of Great Britain charge 2 cents and 8 mills, France 2 cents and 2 mills, the government-owned roads of Germany 2 cents and 6 mills, of Italy 2 cents and 5 mills, and Russia 2 cents and 4 mills. — *Chamney M. Deffen*.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 9th, 1895.

As anticipated, the efforts to recover the body of Saldanha da Gama have been fruitless. The orders of the President have been disregarded, the commission sent to receive the body has been treated with discourtesy and evasion, and no trace has been found of the remains of a man whose courage and character will some day command the homage of every patriotic Brazilian. Aside from the savage and revolting treatment to which his lifeless body was apparently subjected—a treatment which proves the victors to have been barbarians of the worst type—the simple fact that the officers in command of the government troops permitted such excesses and then coolly disregarded the orders of the President that the body should be delivered to the dead soldier's relatives, proves that other questions than this must be seriously considered. It is of importance to the Brazilian people to know that their military forces are committing atrocities very similar to what the Turks and Chinese have been widely condemned for doing. And it is equally important for them to know that there are many educated men in the country who are applauding these atrocities and that their representatives in Congress have not a word of regret or condemnation for them. All this is bad enough; in a way, it could not be worse. But when we consider that in addition to this, the criminals openly defy the chief magistrate of the nation and refuse to obey his orders, we have something more than a partisan war to deal with. It is reported, and with apparent truth, that the mutilated body of Saldanha da Gama was burned after the President's order for its delivery was received. Whether this was done to hide the proofs of the shameful outrages perpetrated upon it, or to defeat an act of clemency, or to demonstrate their contempt for the orders of a civilian president, matters little. The simple fact remains that these orders were disobeyed, and no excuse, has been given for it, so far as the public is informed. And still worse, up to the present moment not an officer has been arrested or reprimanded for so gross an act of disobedience, and the President is silent under the insult. How peace is to be restored in a state where there is so little respect for law, justice and authority, we do not know; nor can we understand how a country can be properly governed by a President whose orders are so cynically disobeyed, and who makes no effort to punish the offenders. It was bad enough to protect the assassins who disgraced the administration of his predecessor, but this is even worse. The President is a humane man and he knows the need of enforcing the law against criminals of every class and description; how, then, can he overlook this open defiance of his orders? If he can not compel obedience in a matter like this, how can he expect to secure justice and protection for the federalists who are now asked to lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the national government?

ALTHOUGH the sanitary authorities know that the germs of two or three epidemic diseases are always present with us in this city, the epidemics themselves always come as a surprise and find us totally unprepared for them. This is our experience year after year, and yet we never see anything done to anticipate, or prevent an outbreak, and we are never quite ready to meet the

demands of the moment when the disease breaks out. This, we regret to say, is apparently to be our experience again this year. The other day it was casually announced that there was considerable small-pox in some of the suburbs on the Central railway, then it was said that various cases had appeared at the police barracks, and now it is known that virulent cases have appeared in every part of the city. There is not a district which is free from the dreaded disease. We are informed of a bad case in one of the hotels of the Lavradio, in the immediate vicinity of the theatres where thousands of careless people assemble every night. From all we can learn, almost no effort has been made to isolate the cases, and the friends and attendants of the sick have been permitted to spread infection in every direction. How the authorities could have remained so blind and indifferent to the danger, we can not imagine, for they must know how easily and quickly the infection spreads, and how difficult it is to control when once it has a secure foothold throughout a large city like Rio de Janeiro. That they have been blind and negligent is now clearly apparent, and the mischief has been done. Before they are aware of it, they find themselves face to face with one of the most dreaded and loathsome epidemics known. It has secured a foothold in the suburbs and in every part of the city, and infection may be encountered in every tram car and public carriage, in every public assembly, and in every public street. If cases are to be found in open hotels, and nothing is done to isolate the patient and to exclude unsuspecting visitors, how is it possible to prevent its general dissemination? There is no knowing what mischief has been done, nor how serious the danger we have to meet. There is, in our opinion, no time to be lost, and the authorities should at once prepare themselves not only to check all further spread of infection, but also to meet the demands of a widespread and serious epidemic. For this the one small hospital on Santa Barbara island is clearly insufficient. A temporary hospital should be established at some point on the Central railway for the use of the suburbs in that direction, another at Copacabana for the districts on that side of the city, and a part at least of the S. Sebastião hospital, at Caju, should be opened for small-pox patients. Prompt action may avert a great disaster, and as the authorities have been culpably negligent so far they should make tardy amends by these necessary and urgent preparations for the future.

We are informed by a veterinary surgeon of this city that the foot and mouth disease has made its appearance among the cattle here, and that many of the cow stables from which the city is supplied with milk, are badly infected with it. We have no means of verifying the statement, but we see no reason to doubt the information. The surgeon in question tells us that the disease is dangerous for men as well, and that it is essential for the public to use the greatest care to avoid infection. No milk should be used until it is boiled. Our readers will of course see the necessity of being careful in all such matters. Milk is a very common medium of infection for many dangerous diseases, and as it is a common food for children and for the sick, it can easily be made the medium of much harm if proper precautions are not taken. Then, too, a dangerous epidemic has lately appeared in the cattle districts of São Paulo and Minas Geraes, which is spreading rapidly and is causing great mortality. It was first reported from Uberaba, then from Campinas, then from Sítio, and then from Taubaté. It exists among the cattle sent down from Goyaz, and in all probability the pastures used by the cattle-dealers who supply this city with animals, are thoroughly infected. It will be difficult, in our opinion, to avoid the sale of these diseased animals at Santa Cruz, and as the municipality does not employ a competent veterinary surgeon, the beef from such diseased animals is sure to find its way into our markets. Great care should be taken, therefore, to have the beef thoroughly cooked. In view of the harm which is caused by such epidemics, it is inexplicable that so little attention is given to veterinary surgery here in Brazil. One rarely hears of an educated practitioner of this description. And yet the horses, mules and cattle of the country represent an important part of its wealth, and the preventable loss every year represents a very important sum. Surely it is full time

In short, Admiral Gonçalves erred twice: first by delivering to the military governor of Santa Catharina two defenceless foreigners to whom Brazil owed the saving of the *Aguilhon* and whose lives were in every respect sacred, and afterwards by distorting the truth, when he stated, as the predecessor of Y. Ex. informed me in his note of the 21st of last July, that in a few hours he had discovered that Buette, was incapable of rendering the services which he had offered.

Cnl. Moreira Cesar, on his part, after causing the two French engineers to be put to death, sought to deceive his government, the French legation and public opinion by positively asserting in a report, containing details and depositions, whose inverisimilitude is evident, that the two prisoners had made their escape and that it had not been possible to capture them.

The good name of the Brazilian government and the honor of the Brazilian army and navy demand that such acts should not go unpunished. With the means of vengeance which the federal government disposes for this purpose, I am unacquainted; but they must exist, and it is the duty of the Brazilian administration to find them.

I have devoted myself unceasingly to this matter since last June. For more than six weeks I have dissembled it with Y. Ex. and have recited at length all the arguments calculated to throw light upon the subject and to cause you to understand that it is the interest of the Brazilian government to settle the question.

On your part, Y. Ex. has constantly assumed me that the government of President Prudente de Moraes earnestly desires to reach a solution of this grave and delicate question and that this is also your personal desire and that I shall find you ready to unite your efforts to mine.

At present all possible light has been thrown on the subject and Y. Ex. will agree with me in thinking that the moment has arrived for giving

that something were done to provide skilled surgeons for the stock-raising industries of the country, who will be competent to check the epidemics which periodically cause so much loss.

ACCORDING to telegrams from London, negotiations are in progress there for a new Brazilian loan, the amount of which is said to be eight millions sterling. It is also said that the money will be granted only on the condition that peace is secured in Rio Grande do Sul. It is significant that at the same time, and without any previous announcement or public official authorization, the military commandant in that state opens negotiations with the revolutionists for peace. Barely two months ago the President announced that the revolt must be repressed and the authority of the government enforced. This was interpreted as a declaration that the war would be prosecuted to the bitter end, and that no terms would be granted to revolutionists with arms in their hands. Now, however, we are suddenly apprised that an armistice has been arranged and that the commanders of the opposing forces are to meet to-day to discuss terms of peace. This is clearly a change of front on the part of the President. We know, of course, that Castilhos and his partisans will oppose any terms except the unconditional surrender of the revolutionists, and we also know that the Jacobins here will do the same. We have a right to ask, therefore: Is the President prepared to grant any of the demands of the revolutionists, and is he strong enough to enforce such a treaty? And we would also like to ask if there is any connection between the negotiations in Rio Grande and those in London?

#### THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Some time ago we called attention to the circumstance that the health authorities had prohibited the further treatment of fever and general cases under the same roof, although great care had been taken to isolate the fever wards and to prevent the conveyance of infection to other parts of the hospital. Two seasons had passed in this manner, and no harm had ever resulted. The authorities, however, did not consider it safe to continue this arrangement, and the directors were therefore compelled to remove all general patients to the nurses' residence, which is a separate building, and to devote the hospital building proper to the treatment of yellow fever only. The fever season being over, this arrangement is no longer necessary, and the nurses are now returning to their own quarters.

The inconvenience of this arrangement and the totally insufficient space afforded by the nurses' residence for the treatment of general cases, together with the disinclination shown by patients to come to a hospital whose fever wards are not entirely separated from the building used for general cases, compelled the directors to take steps for the immediate construction of a properly isolated ward. The plans and estimates were some time since prepared by Mr. H. L. Wheatley, of the City Improvements Co., and were duly accepted by the directors and trustees of the hospital association. They have also been approved by the sanitary authorities and the municipal engineer, and the order has gone forward for the material.

According to the plans submitted, the new fever ward will be built of Swedish pine, cut and finished in Sweden, and sent out ready for erection. The building will comprise a general ward for 12 to 14 beds, ten private rooms, two nurses' rooms, pantry, linen room, bath rooms and closets. It will be built with double walls, tile roof, and will have water laid on in every part for bedside baths. It will be the most complete and convenient fever hospital in this city, for its size, and will be specially arranged to facilitate the work of the nurses. Its sanitary arrangements, ventilation, etc., will also be as perfect as modern skill and knowledge can make them.

As the directors have decided to locate this ward on the unused carriage way behind the hospital, the expense of preparing the foundations and putting in drainage, is reduced to a minimum. The cost of transporting material to the site is also much reduced. The total cost of the building, transportation, foundations, drainage, erection, painting, etc., is estimated at a trifle less than 46,000\$, exchange 9½d. In view of the rise in exchange this estimate may

be considerably reduced. The ward will require additional furniture, however, and the total expense will therefore not fall short of 46,000\$ even should the present rise in exchange continue.

In view of this important and necessary addition to the hospital, which involves a large expenditure, the directors are compelled to again appeal to the friends of the Strangers' Hospital for assistance. The outlay is unavoidable, and in making it every care has been taken to reduce the expenditure to the lowest possible figure consistent with the objects in view. By using wood, instead of brick, the cost is reduced at least one half, and nothing has been sacrificed thereby which can be required for the patients. The initial expenses have been guaranteed by the friends of the hospital residing here, who have already given most generously for its creation and support, but more than this is required. The material will be arriving before the end of the year and the foundations should then be ready for the immediate erection of the building. To aid in this it is hoped that the many friends of the hospital will again be generous to it and provide the funds necessary for the object in view.

#### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

JUNE 28.—Senate.—There was received from the President of the republic a message stating that, as the laws, decrees and dispatches for 1892, 1893 and 1894 have not been published, he is unable to furnish them to the Senate. Barão do Lacerda reported that his efforts to assist in the discovery of crimes which it is sought to conceal, should annoy the senator for Planhy. He had been informed, he said, that Gen. Costalini, ex-minister of war, had shown Admiral Coelho Neto, ex-minister of marine, a list of the victims of military murder in Santa Catharina. He read a letter from Capt. Manoel Ignacio Domingues in regard to his brother, also a captain, who had gone on board the transport *Santa* and, like so many others, had disappeared. He also read letters addressed by the latter to his wife. He moved to ask for information on these subjects. Senator Quintino Bocayuva said that the army is badly organized, armed and equipped, notwithstanding the large appropriations voted by Congress for the war department. He censured the government for depriving warrant officers of their rank and for closing the military school and expelling cadets. It is necessary, he said, to put an end to plots, not only among the people but also at Ilanauay palace.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Alvaro Britello introduced a bill for transferring to the state of Minas Geraes a plantation belonging to the general government in the vicinity of Campanha. Deputy Augusto Neiva introduced a bill for the mortgage for public employees and Deputy Coelho spoke on affairs in Pernambuco. The Chamber voted the motions of Deputies Junqueira Ayres and Paulino de Souza Junior in regard to the bills for regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. Deputy João Vemilho spoke against the bill granting three lotteries of 1,000,000\$ each to the Candelaria brotherhood. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti moved to refer the bill to the committee on the constitution.

JULY 1.—Senate.—After remarks from the chair and from Senators Orlizon and Quintino Bocayuva, the Senate voted a motion for attendance for the funeral of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, for expressing profound sorrow for his death and for three days' adjournment.—Chamber of Deputies.—The chair and Deputy Francisco Glycerio made speeches eulogizing the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto. A bill was introduced for constructing, on Praça da República a pantheon for the remains of Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, Gen. Benjamin Constant, Conselheiro Saldanha Marinho, Marshal Floriano Peixoto and of others so whom this honor may be granted hereafter by act of Congress, and for authorizing the government to expend at once for this purpose the sum of 1,000,000\$. There was also introduced a bill for erecting a statue of Marshal Floriano Peixoto on the same square. The Chamber then voted a motion to adjourn for three days.

JULY 4.—Senate.—Barão do Lacerda explained why he voted against the motion for the Senate to attend in a body the funeral of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. In view of the abuses committed with impunity under the administration of the late vice-president of the republic he did not think that the Senate should make this innovation in its practices. Senator Vicente Machado asked for information in regard to the alleged armistice in Rio Grande do Sul. He asserted that by consenting to an armistice the government implicitly granted belittling rights to the revolutionists. He was answered by Senator Calunda, who said that, if in the midst of the present political chaos there is any one feeling that has assumed a definite shape, it is the longing for peace in Rio Grande do Sul, and he did not think that any technical difficulty should be allowed to prevent the realization of this praiseworthy aspiration for putting an end to a struggle in which Brazil has been dishonored by a series of atrocious crimes commencing with the murder of the sons of Facundo Tavares and ending with the mutilation of the corpse of the illustrious Admiral Saldanha da Gama. By a vote of 28 to 13 the Senate rejected the motion of Senator Vicente Machado for asking the government, whether it was aware that Gen. Innocencio Galvão had agreed to an armistice. Barão do Lacerda had agreed to inquire whether the body of Admiral Saldanha da Gama had been delivered to his family, and, if not, what cause had prevented this from being done. In defending the motion he alluded to threatening anonymous letters which he

had received and solemnly challenged the authors of such letters, if they felt aggrieved by anything which he had said, to seek openly for redress. He also referred in the course of his remarks to military murders committed on islands in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. At one time detachments of prisoners were detailed every day on the island of Cobras ostensibly for fatigue duty, but really for the purpose of being taken to some other island and shot. The Senate voted in second discussion the army bill with the amendment of Senator Orlizon.

JULY 5.—Senate.—There was received a communication from the minister of marine enclosing a consent given by the transport *Santa* from May 4 to 8, inclusive, 1894. The navy bill after being voted in 2nd discussion was referred to the war and marine committee for verbal alterations. The bill on warrant midshipmen was unanimously rejected. Senator Gomes de Castro and Cordeiro de Araújo spoke on the bill relating to the holding of more than one remunerative office.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—In the first half of the present year there were 909 deaths in the capital of Ceará.

—From Ceará there emigrated in the first half of the present year to Maranhão, Pará and Amazonas 6,840 persons.

—The demand for the *Cidade do Rio* has been so great in S. Paulo that on one day in particular 2,000 were offered for single copies.

—Telegrams from Bahia on the 6th report the serious illness of Councillor Sarauva, one of the best among the old-school statesmen.

—During the first half of June there were 234 deaths in Pernambuco. The principal causes of death were pulmonary consumption and malaria.

—The governor of Pernambuco has published a law providing that the gubernatorial elections shall be held on December 7th next. It is claimed by the opposition that Gov. Barbosa Lima's term has expired and that he is now nothing but an usurper.

—The state of Minas Geraes is paying 2,663,800\$ a year on primary instruction, and 1,272,000\$ on superior instruction, including 505,000\$ to normal schools, 202,600\$ to the Gynasium Municipal, 91,400\$ to a school of pharmacy and 79,000\$ to a free-law faculty.

—The state government of Pernambuco has celebrated a contract with Sansone for a season of opera at the S. Isabel theatre between 1st September and 30th November, in consideration of a subsidy of 20,000\$. It would be interesting to know why right such a subsidy is granted.

—The *Journal de Noticias*, of Bahia, of the 26th ult., notes the finding of a bottle at Barra do Gil, Itapicira Island, which contained a partially destroyed piece of paper. Enough remains, however, to show that it was thrown overboard from some British steamship on June 10th, 1894, long 16° 53' E., for the purpose of determining ocean currents. The paper should be sent to the Meteorological Society, London.

—The *Journal do Recife* condemns vigorously the excesses of the Pernambuco police, who wantonly attacked the people in the streets on the 26th ult. It is said that the police were acting under orders from those near the governor, and as they took particular pains to destroy all the copies of opposition papers which came in their way, the suspicion seems to have some foundation. The situation in Pernambuco is certainly no credit to the government of that state, nor to the ideas prevalent throughout the country.

—The popular leader Antonio Vicente Mendes Maciel, commonly known as "Antonio Conselheiro," is said to have at present 1,000 followers, including 800 armed men. The town of Canudos in Bahia is completely under his control and no one can enter there without his permission. The laws of the country are not enforced there, nor is the circulation of the money of the republic permitted. At last accounts Antonio Conselheiro and his followers were engaged in building a chapel at Canudos.

—At Pernambuco on the 1st inst. the representative of the *Journal do Brasil* discovered in the jail 12 prisoners who had been kept there five years and six months without trial and without charges against them. These men had been arrested and sent to the island of Fernando de Noronha by chief of police Sampaio Ferraz when he was engaged in making war on the *capangas*. From Fernando de Noronha they had been sent to Pernambuco and lodged in jail, where they had apparently been forgotten.

—The *Journal do Recife* of the 23rd ult. says that a report was current of an attempt to poison Gov. Barbosa Lima on the 22nd by means of belladonna. The poison was given in a *frejolada* (a fried dish) sent from the house of an intimate friend. Ten people were affected by it, but no one seriously. It is possible that something poisonous may have been in the dish, as so frequently occurs everywhere, without any criminal intention. People are frequently poisoned by oysters which have absorbed something poisonous from the water and objects about them.

#### CRICKET IN SANTOS.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LTD., PART AND PRESENT OFFICES XI. OF THE WORLD.

The Bank winning the toss went in first but were unable to do much against the very good attack of Messrs. Elworthy and Barber who succeeded in disposing of the side for the paltry total of 32—Barber taking 6 wickets 15 runs, Elworthy 4 wickets 10 runs.

The World on going in to bat found even worse against the bowling of Messrs. Kentish and Tross, Kentish capturing 4 wickets for 6 runs and Tross 3 for 12. After a short interval the Bank batted again, and treating the fielders to a rare leather hunting succeeded in putting together the good score of 120—Messrs. Tross and Keelman 26. The match resulted in a well-earned victory for the Bank.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LTD., PART AND PRESENT.

at Santos.	and Santos.
A. Keelman, c. and b. ....	4
P. W. Crew, b. Barber ....	12
H. Tross, b. Elworthy ....	0
J. W. H. Fussell, c. Edworthy ....	0
J. A. Cross, b. Elworthy ....	4
Kentish, c. Cross and b. Elworthy ....	0
E. A. Barham, b. Barber ....	0
J. H. Cooper, b. ....	0
A. Dickson, not out ....	2
E. Paterson, b. Barber ....	1
E. Buxton, b. ....	0
Extras ....	7
Total ....	32

XI. OF THE WORLD.

A. L. Tweedie, c. Kentish, b. Tross ....	1
J. Crossland, run out ....	4
A. Richards, c. Kentish, b. Tross ....	0
F. H. Gepp, b. Kentish ....	3
J. W. Elworthy, b. Kentish ....	1
H. Crook, not out ....	1
H. Barber, b. Kentish ....	0
George, b. Kentish ....	5
P. N. Denoy, run out ....	0
A. Sell, run out ....	3
E. Cooper, b. Tross ....	0
Extras ....	8
Total ....	26

OVER 28 RS. UNDER 28.

Played Sunday, 30th June and resulting in a win for the "Old Boys."

UNDER 28.

A. L. Tweedie, c. Dickson, b. Elworthy ....	2
A. Richards, c. Bryant, b. Fussell ....	2
J. Crossland, b. Fussell ....	8
G. Barboon, b. ....	2
C. L. Stock, b. ....	5
H. Barber, c. Fussell, b. Elworthy ....	5
Macfarlane, b. Elworthy ....	0
E. Thomson, c. Elworthy, b. Fussell ....	0
A. Smith, not out ....	8
C. Mawson, b. Fussell ....	0
Extras ....	7
Total ....	45

OVER 28.

J. Fussell, b. Barber ....	2
P. W. Crew, b. Barber ....	6
W. Bryant, c. Smith, b. Stock ....	11
J. W. Elworthy, not out ....	5
F. H. Gepp, b. Barber ....	7
A. Dickson, b. Stock ....	11
F. Colbourne, b. Barber ....	3
H. Wright, run out ....	2
A. Sell, b. Barber ....	0
H. Steinhause, not out ....	0
Extras ....	4
Total ....	51

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The religious ceremonies in honor of the memory of Admiral Saldanha da Gama have been largely attended. At the exercises on the 3rd inst. it is estimated that no less than 5,000 persons were present. What gives these demonstrations their great value is their spontaneity, which shows that there is a widespread feeling of admiration for the revolutionary leader and of sympathy for the cause in the defense of which he died. It is hard to doubt the sincerity of those who take part in demonstrations, when there are such inducements as official encouragement, the manifold effects of a lavish outlay of public money, moral curiosity and the desire of offending a body of self constituted and irresponsible rulers, noted for their intolerance and unbridled and supported by the bayonets of an undisciplined soldiery. But, when homage is paid to the memory of a leader whose career, though glorious, has ended in disaster, who are obliged to feel that it comes from the heart and is inspired by motives of an elevated order, and consequently entitled to our cordial and respectful approval. Such is the homage that is paid to the memory of Saldanha da Gama.

Among the religious ceremonies through which this homage was rendered, that which appealed most strongly to the imagination was the mass said on Friday in the name of the heroic garrison of Vitteguango, whose insouciant gallantry, displayed in so many feats of daring during the naval revolution, took an extraordinary hold on the popular heart.

Gen. Innocencio Galvão, commander of the 6th military district, and Gen. Tavares, commander of the revolutionists, having agreed on an armistice, hostilities were suspended on the 2nd inst. This armistice is to last until the close of the conference between the two generals, which will begin to-day and which General Galvão, in a telegram to a Bahia congressman, says will end, he hopes, in peace that will be honorable for the army and without humiliation for his adversaries. He has sent instructions to his subordinate officers ordering the strict observance of the armistice.

The belief that Admiral Saldanha da Gama's body would not be delivered to his friends has proved to be too well founded. It is said to have been burnt after the order was sent for its delivery.

The committee which had been sent by the Brazilians at Montevideo to receive the body, returned to city on the 4th inst. After a fruitless visit to Rivera, the members of this committee proceeded to the battlefield, where it had been promised that Gen. Hyppolito, or his representative, would meet them and deliver the body. On their arrival there, however, they found that the promise had not been kept. They carefully examined the ground and buried the corpses that had not been previously interred. Among the corpses there were 30 which bore no wounds that would account for their death, save the opening of the carotid artery, which lends irresistibly to the conclusion that the Castillistas cut the throats of their prisoners. The only member of the marine corps found with his throat cut was the naval cadet Alberto Peixoto, who had been shot through the heart, apparently while defending Saldanha.









[illegible][illegible][illegible]

### Last Quotations of Stocks and Bonds---July 8th.

Circulation		Public Funds		
	26,955,000\$	Stock 5% annuity (w/holders).....		95,13000 - 9513-00
	105,000,000\$	Bonds of 1894.....		1,122 000 - 952 000
	24,642,000	Bonds 4% (gold) converted.....		—
	18,541,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%.....		—
	24,761,500	Do do 1879, 14 1/2 %.....		—
	16,865,000	Do do 1880, 4 1/2 %.....		—
<i>E.t.</i>	17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.....		1,150 000
	7,379,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5%.....		—
	4,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....		1,290 000
Capital	Banks	Par	Last div.	
20,000,000\$	Commercial.....	200\$	9 000 - July 95	
20,000,000	Commercio.....	200	8 000 - Jan. 95	198 000 - 205\$ 000
20,000,000	do 2nd series.....	80	1 600 - Jan. 95	—
20,000,000	Constructor.....	200	2 000 - Feb. 95	41 400 -
17,700,000	Credito Movei.....	200	2 000 - Jan. 95	75 000 - 16 500
20,000,000	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	8 000 - Jan. 95	42 000 - 162 000
10,000,000	National Brazilian.....	100	4 000 - Jan. 95	—
159,401,350	Republica do Brazil.....	200	12 000 - July 95	212 000 -
.....	do do 2nd series.....	100	6 000 - Jan. 95	150 000 - 163 500
20,000,000	Pural e Hypothecary.....	100	3 000 - Jan. 95	— 75 000
.....	do do 2nd series.....	100	9 000 - July 95	—
		100	4 000 - July 95	—
Capital	Railways	Par	Last div.	
40,000,000\$	Bahia e Minas.....	400\$	—	—
16,000,000	Mizambique.....	100	—	—
60,000,000	Oeste de Minas.....	100	—	—
.....	do do 2nd series.....	75	—	—
74,000,000	S. Paulo - Rio Grande.....	200	—	— 27\$ 500
70,000,000	União Sorocabana Itanum.....	200	—	80\$ 000 - 89 000
.....	do do 2nd series.....	60	—	—
Capital	Tramways	Par	Last div.	
14,000,000\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200\$	— Apr. 95	— 127\$ 500
14,000,000	S. Christoval.....	200	— Jan. 95	—
Capital	Mills	Par	Last div.	
10,000,000\$	Alliança.....	200\$	15\$ 000 - Jan. 95	275\$ 000 -
4,000,000	Brazil Industrial.....	200	14\$ 000 - Jan. 95	260 000 -
5,000,000	Campos.....	200	— Jan. 95	—
5,000,000	Confiança Industrial.....	200	12 000 - Jan. 95	—
5,000,000	D. Isabel.....	200	25 000 - Jan. 95	—
1,200,000	Industrial Minera.....	200	12 000 - Jan. 95	— 26\$ 000
1,500,000	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	—	—
.....	do do 2nd series.....	50	—	— 22\$ 000
4,000,000	Petropolitano.....	200	8 000 - Mar. 95	—
5,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	— Jan. 95	—
300,000	Santa Luzia.....	200	8 000 - Jan. 95	—
		200	—	—

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# 20:000\$000

EXTRACTION OF THE 5th LOTTERY

**TO-MORROW**

→ Wednesday 10th July 1895 ←

**TO-MORROW**

4,000 TICKETS — 1,000 PREMIUMS

The attention of the public is called to this very important system with its great advantages, by guaranteeing besides the largest premium and other smaller ones, 60 % in premiums superior to the cost of each ticket, substituting the old methods used up to date.

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This system leaves a large margin of probability, and the public will easily recognize this most important improvement, which causes the disappearance of the many thousands of tickets of successive numbers limited by this system to the numbers between 1—100 in its varieties of combination, to the content of the most exigent plans of lotteries.

In an issue of 4,000 tickets, 1,000 premiums are distributed, the smallest of which is 24\$000, falling on those which contain one only of the extracted numbers, guaranteeing effectively 60 % in premiums in conformity with the approved plans.

Other advantages of greater importance, attach to those tickets which contain the numbers which obtain the larger premiums, as for instance 20:000\$000, 20:00\$000, 240\$000 and 80\$000, as shown in the printed plan on the back of the ticket.

#### EXAMPLE :

One set of tickets, costing 1,000\$000 has 600\$000 guaranteed.

Having besides the chances of obtaining larger premiums.

One set of 100 decimals costing 100\$000 has 60\$000 guaranteed.

Having also the chances of obtaining one of the large premiums.

ONE TICKET HAS FIVE NUMBERS AND COSTS 10\$000

By drawing 1 number obtains .. 24\$000. — By drawing 2 numbers obtains .. 80\$000. — By drawing 3 numbers obtains .. 240\$000.  
By drawing 4 numbers obtains .. 2,000\$000. — By drawing 5 numbers .. 20,000\$000.

Half-tickets and decimals in the same proportion.

#### PERCENTAGE OF THE PREMIUMS :

In the 1st Lottery 66.08 %, 2nd 69.20 %, 3rd 65.92 % and 4th 66.28 % according to the tables deposited at the department of Finance.

The Extractions will take place on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 4. p. m. with the assistance of the competent authorities. In cases of impediment, the following day.

#### Extractions during the current months :

0th Lottery Wednesday 10th July	11th Lottery Thursday 18th July	15th Lottery Thursday 25th July
7th " Thursday 11th "	12th " Saturday 20th "	16th " Friday 26th "
8th " Saturday 13th "	13th " Monday 22nd "	17th " Monday 26th "
9th " Monday 15th "	14th " Wednesday 24th "	18th " Wednesday 31st "
10th " Wednesday 17th "		

The days of Extraction during the coming month of August will be shortly announced.

PRICE OF EACH TICKET :— Whole ticket 10\$000, Half ticket 5\$000, Decimals 1\$000. — For sale at the Treasury of the

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THE DIRECTORY :

Telegraphic address — SALONA

P. O. Box No. 41

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1895		
July 10	Tamar	Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Southampton
" 14	Magdalena	Southern and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 16	Nie	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to 75, Rua Pinheiro de Mello, 1st floor.  
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## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 65, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, as to the following:

**OSWALDESTON PETER.**—Information is desired as to the value and disposition of the Estate of this gentleman who died at Rio about 1834 or 1836. It is supposed that he arrived here about 1793 or 1794.

**FLORENA CALLUS GONÇALVES** desires news of her brother who was a REFRANCO Cook in this City in 1893.  
Rio de Janeiro, 17th June 1895.

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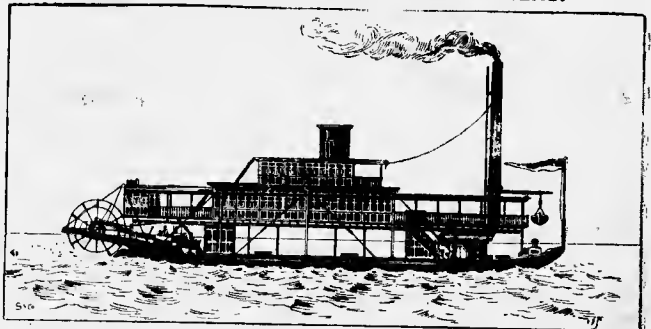
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